

Information Services Industry Trends

MS-2

INPUT

- Introduction
- Information Systems Trends
- "OutSourcing"
- Information Services Markets
- Competition
- Conclusion

MS-13

INPUT

Information Systems

I-1

INPUT

Fundamental Driving Forces

Key Business Trends:

- Shorter product life cycles
- More customization/specialization
- Narrower market segments
- Higher impact of technology
- More competition from overseas vendors

I-2

INPUT

Fundamental Driving Forces

- *Apply to the information systems and services industry*
- *Are restructuring the role of IS management*
 - Reactive to proactive
 - Technology-driven to user-driven
 - Centralized to "federated"

I-3

INPUT

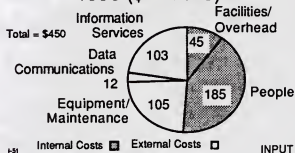
Blocking Factors

- Infrastructure gridlock
 - Lack of qualified in-house personnel
 - Existing applications portfolio
 - Organizational response time
- Create opportunities for the information services industry*

I-4

INPUT

Domestic User Expenditures, 1990 (\$ Billions)

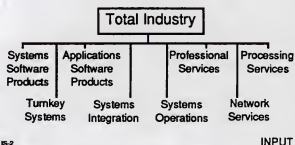


Information Services Industry Trends

IS-1

INPUT

Information Services Industry Structure



Information Services Market

- Major Trends
 - Slow rebound from U.S. recession, 1991-1992
 - Information services growth rate—12% to 15% per year

IS-3a

INPUT

Information Services Market

- Major Trends
 - Sheer market size causes lower growth rates
 - International markets grow more rapidly

IS-3b

INPUT

Information Services Market

- Major Trends
 - Growing acceptance of standards, open systems
 - Systems complexity fuels need for vendor expertise

IS-4a

INPUT

Information Services Market

- Major Trends
 - Introduction of new technology drives market growth, but user "absorption" capability limits growth

IS-4b

INPUT

Information Services Market

- Major trends
 - Shift to client/server gaining momentum
 - Outsourcing acceptance increasing

IS-4c

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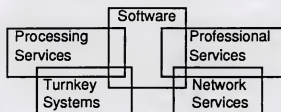
Products and Services Markets Blurring

- Traditional competitors are changing:
 - Traditional product companies adding services
 - Traditional service companies adding products

IS-7a

INPUT

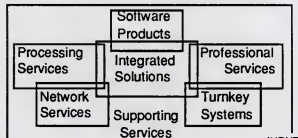
IS Market Structure—1980s *INPUT's View*



IS-10

INPUT

Information Services Market Structure—1990s *Emphasis on Supporting Services*



IS-11

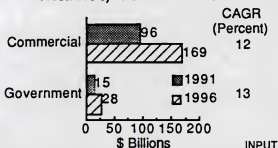
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U.S. Information Services Market Outlook

IS-66

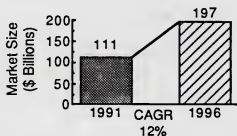
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U.S. Information Services Market, 1991-1996



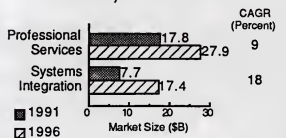
MF-47

U.S. Information Services Market, 1991-1996



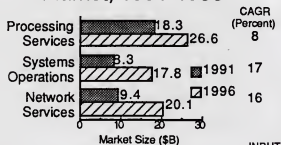
MF-3

U.S. Information Services Market, 1991-1996



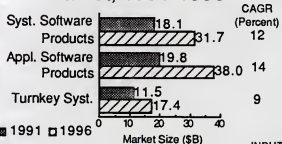
MF-4a

U.S. Information Services Market, 1991-1996



MF-4b

U.S. Information Services Market, 1991-1996



MF-5

U.S. Information Services Market—Vertical Sectors

Largest	Fastest Growing
Banking and Fin.	State and Local Gov't.
Discrete Mfg.	Telecommunications
Federal Gov't.	Discrete Mfg.
Process Mfg.	Retail Distribution

IS-65

INPUT

Vendor Initiatives

Vendor	Direction
Microsoft	Prof. services
Computer Associates	More acquisitions
Technology Solutions	Solutions approach to prof. services

IS-60a

INPUT

Vendor Initiatives

Vendor	Direction
IBM/DEC	Profitability measurement for sales
NCR	Broaden prof. services
UNISYS	Commercial prof. services

IS-60b

INPUT

Vendor Activities Demonstrate 1990s Trends

- Andersen Consulting
- Computer Associates
- Computer Sciences
- Electronic Data Systems

CO-2

INPUT

Andersen Consulting Services Evolution



CO-4

INPUT

Computer Associates

- Largest software product vendor
- Consolidation in systems software products
- Strategy—growth by acquisition
- Developing architecture
- Porting products to DEC and others
- Establishing alliances
- Emphasize continuing revenue streams

CO-5

INPUT

Computer Sciences Corp

- Continues strong in federal markets
 - Primarily professional services/SI
- Resurgent interest in commercial markets
 - Health and insurance
 - Tax and credit
 - Professional services/SI

CO-6

INPUT

Digital Equipment



CO-11

INPUT

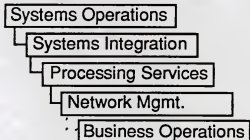
EDS

- Industry leader in systems operations
- Aiming for very large accounts
- Industry-oriented
 - Finance
 - Insurance
 - State and local government
 - Banking

CO-12

INPUT

EDS



CO-14a

INPUT

Opportunities and Conclusions

IS-70

INPUT

New Technology Foundations

- International standards
- Graphical user interface
- Client-server
- Networking and integration

IS-63a

INPUT

New Technology Foundations

- Distributed data
- Imaging
- Engineered/re-engineered software

IS-63b

INPUT

The Changing Buyer

- General manager becomes primary buyer
- IS becomes internal consultant
- Solutions versus technology

IS-64a

INPUT

The Changing Buyer

- Decisions become larger—take longer
- The budget is decentralized—multiple buyers

IS-64b

INPUT

Single Message

Solutions focus on:
what it does
NOT
how it does it

IS-73

INPUT

About INPUT

INPUT provides planning information, analysis, and recommendations for the information technology industries. Through market research, technology forecasting, and competitive analysis, INPUT supports client management in making informed decisions.

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Many of INPUT's professional staff members have more than 20 years' experience in their areas of specialization. Most have held senior management positions in operations, marketing, or planning. This expertise enables INPUT to supply practical solutions to complex business problems.

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Information Services Industry Trends

MS-2

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Notes



- Introduction
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- Information Services Markets
- Competition
- Conclusion

MS-13

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Notes



Information Systems

I- 1

INPUT

Notes



Fundamental Driving Forces

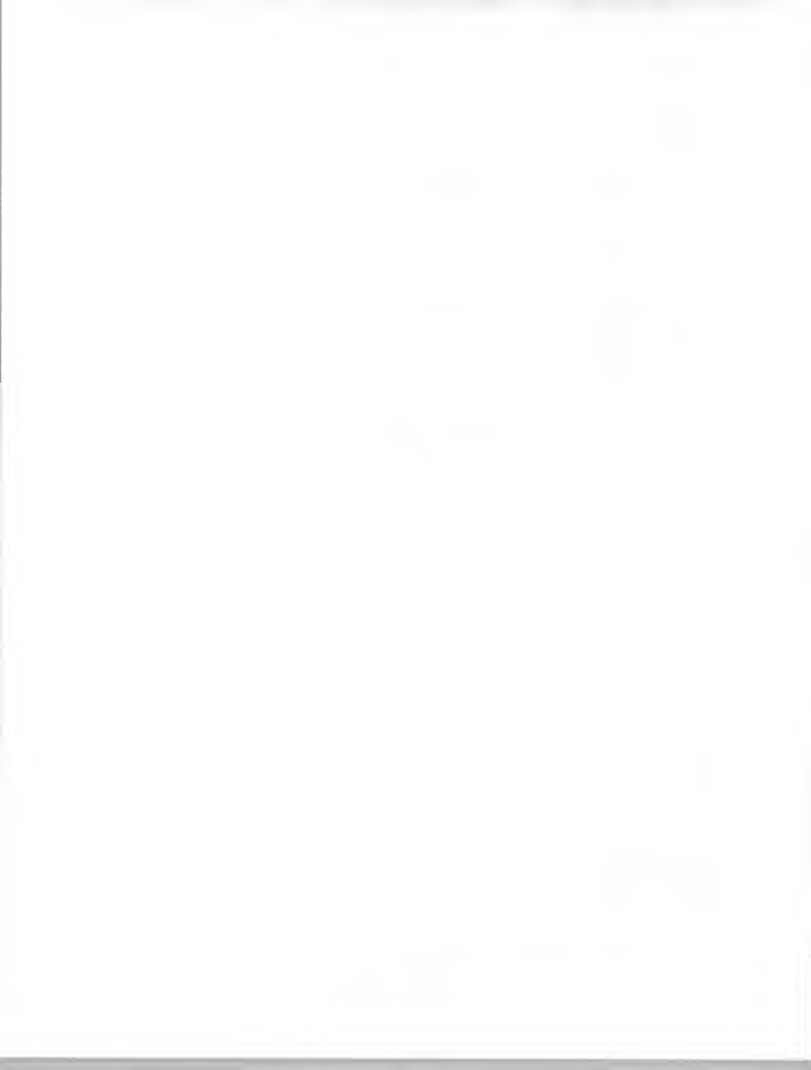
Key Business Trends:

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- Higher impact of technology
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I- 2

INPUT

Notes



Fundamental Driving Forces

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 - Technology-driven to user-driven
 - Centralized to "federated"

INPUT

I- 3

Notes

Blocking Factors

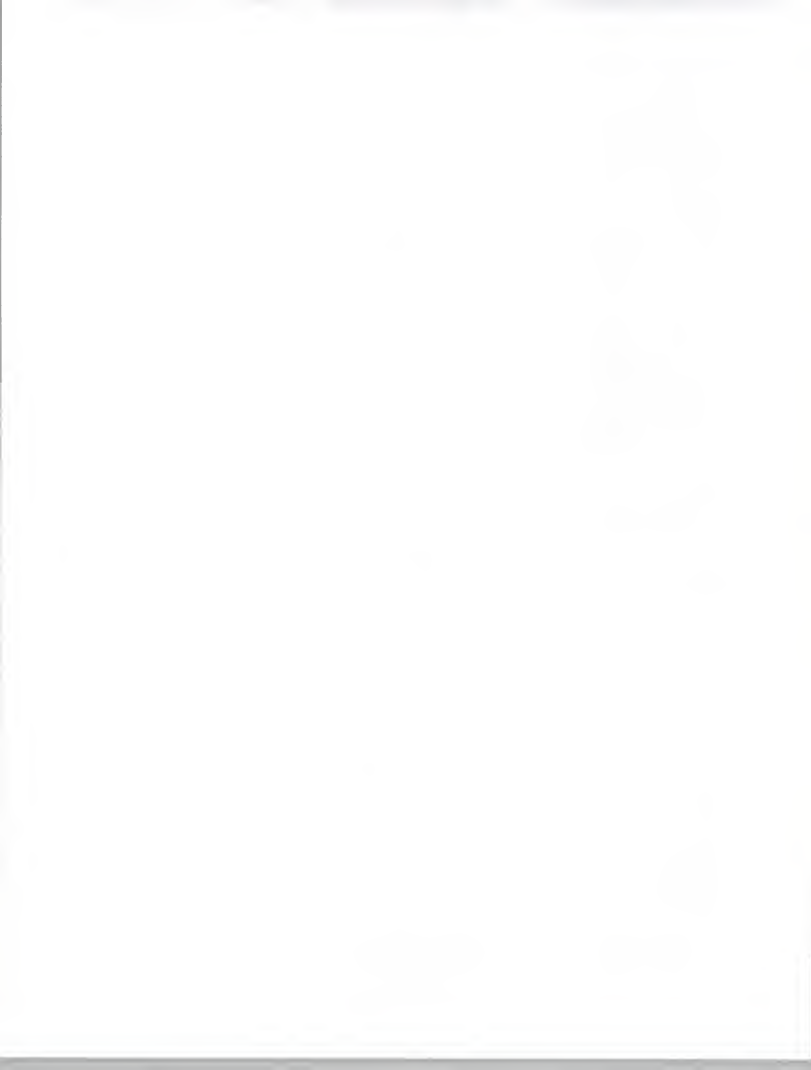
- Infrastructure gridlock
- Lack of qualified in-house personnel
- Existing applications portfolio
- Organizational response time

Create opportunities for the information services industry

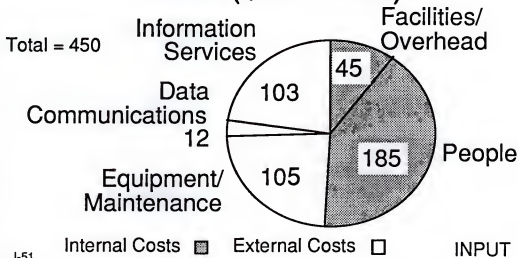
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I- 4

Notes



Domestic User Expenditures 1990 (\$ Billions)



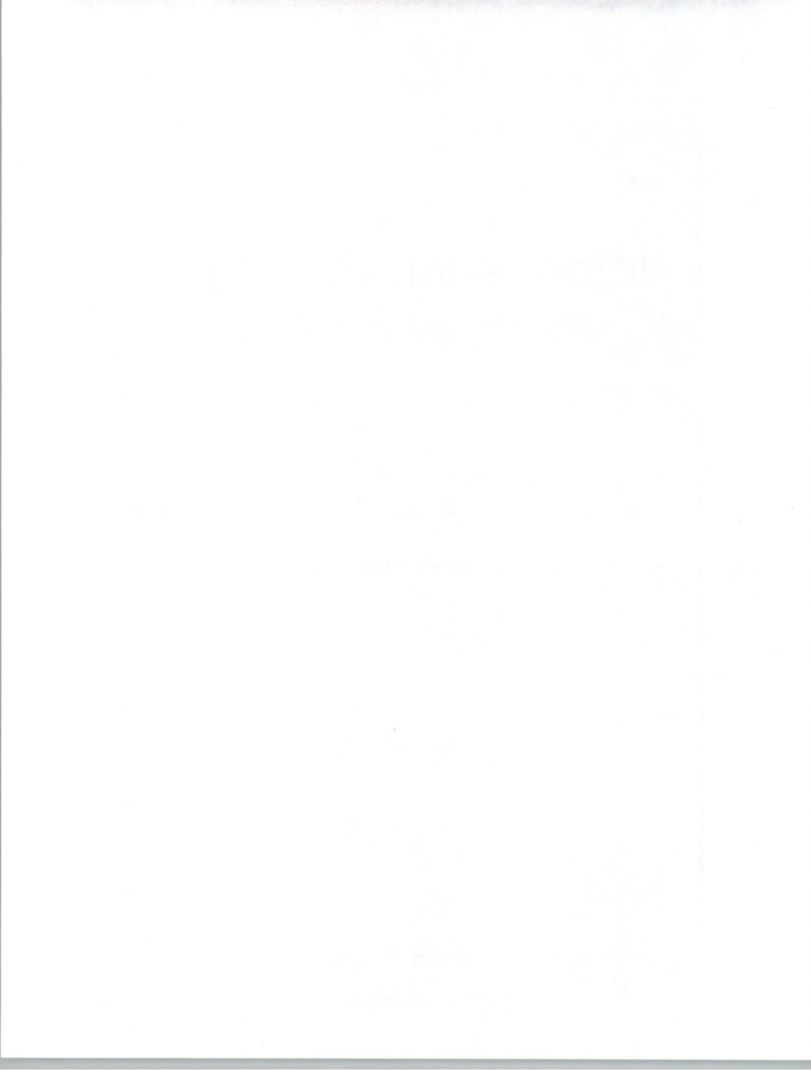
Notes



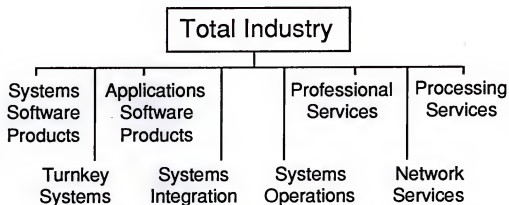
Information Services Industry Trends

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MPRE-34

Notes



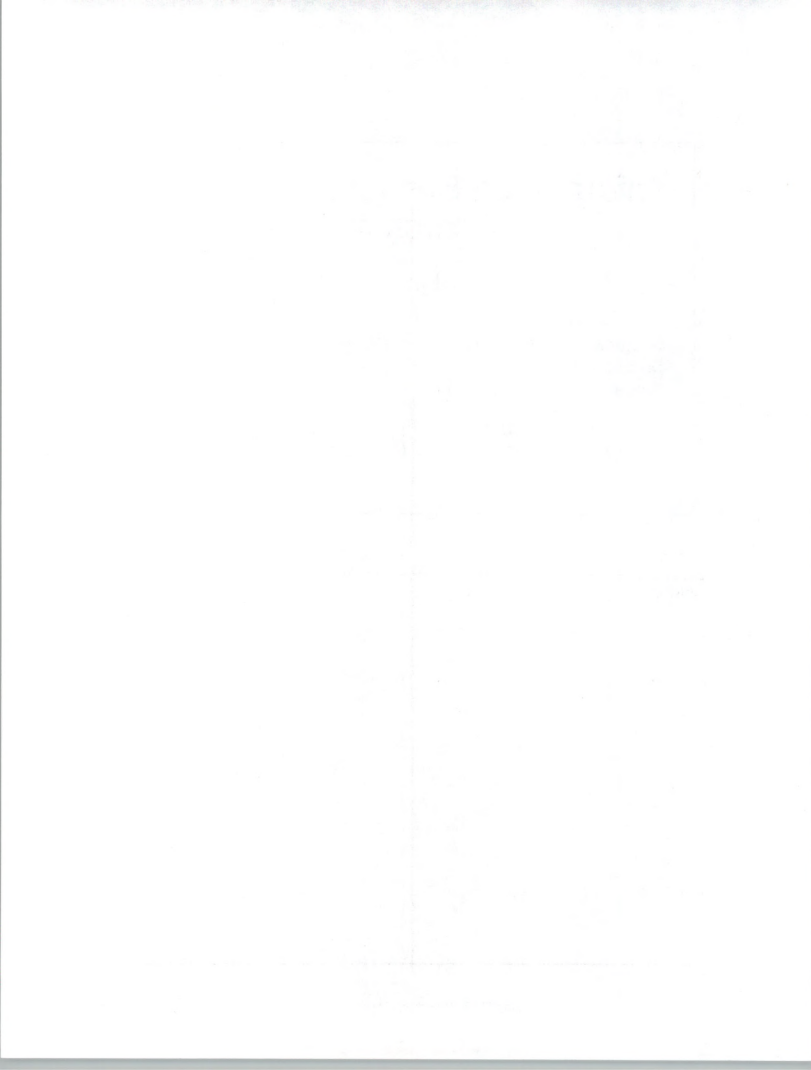
Information Services Industry Structure



IS-2

INPUT

Notes



Information Services Market

- Major Trends
 - Slow rebound from U.S. recession, 1991-1992
 - Information services growth rate—12% to 15% per year

IS-3a

INPUT

Notes



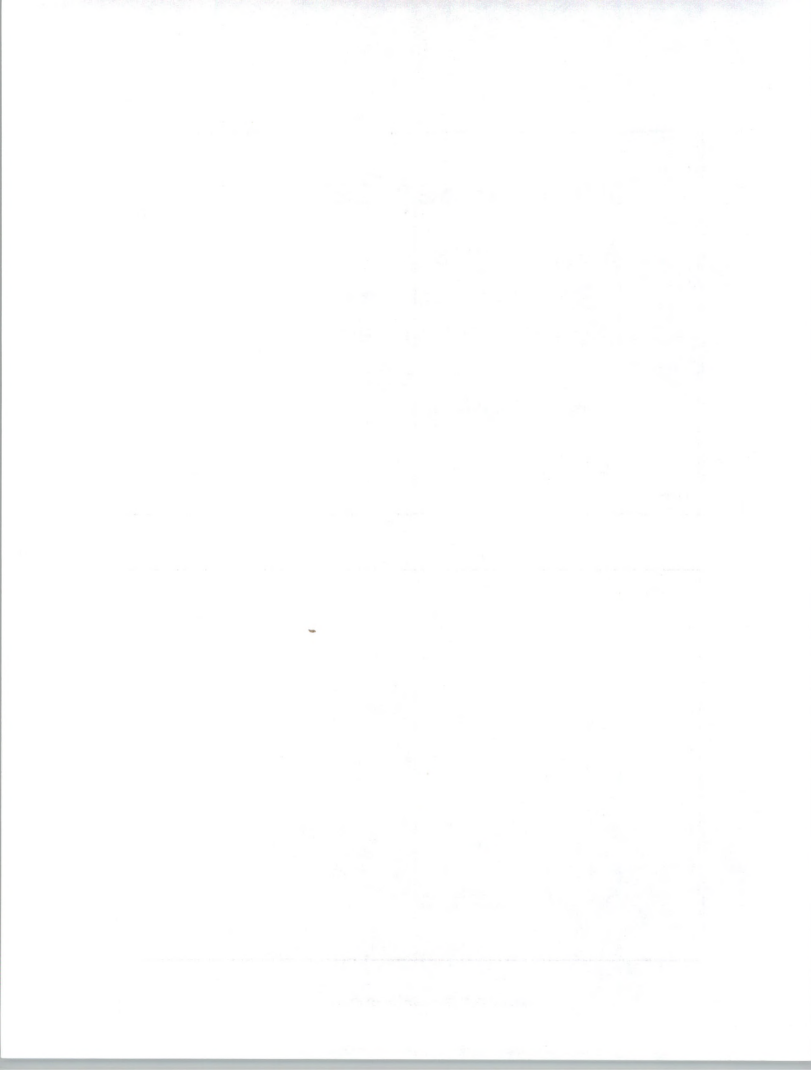
Information Services Market

- Major Trends
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IS-3b

INPUT

Notes



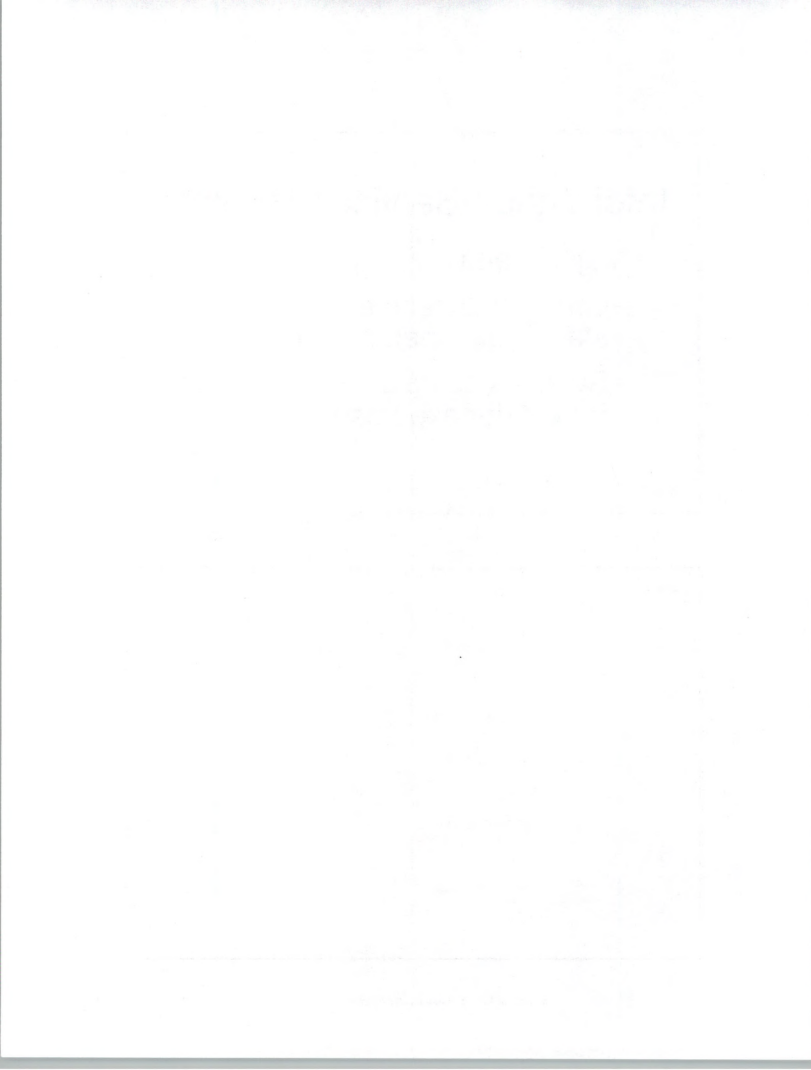
Information Services Market

- Major Trends
 - Growing acceptance of standards, open systems
 - Systems complexity fuels need for vendor expertise

IS-4a

INPUT

Notes



Information Services Market

- Major Trends
 - Introduction of new technology drives market growth, but user “absorption” capability limits growth

IS-4b

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Notes



Information Services Market

- Major trends
 - Shift to client/server gaining momentum
 - Outsourcing acceptance increasing

IS-4c

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Notes



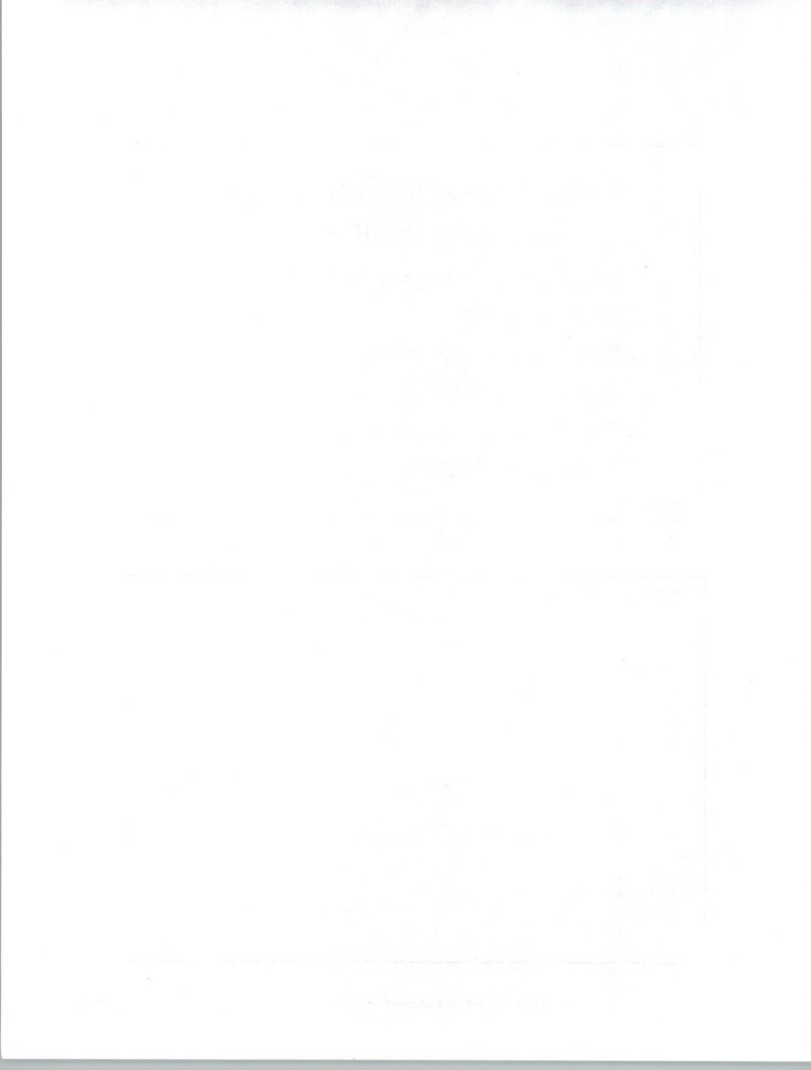
Products and Services Markets Blurring

- Traditional competitors are changing:
 - Traditional *product* companies adding services
 - Traditional *service* companies adding products

IS-7a

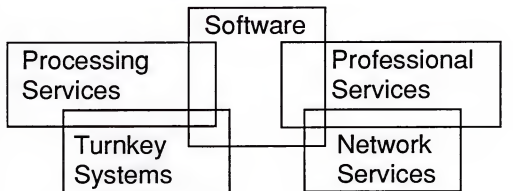
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IS Market Structure—1980s

INPUT's View



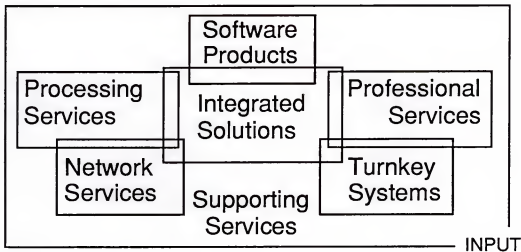
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Notes

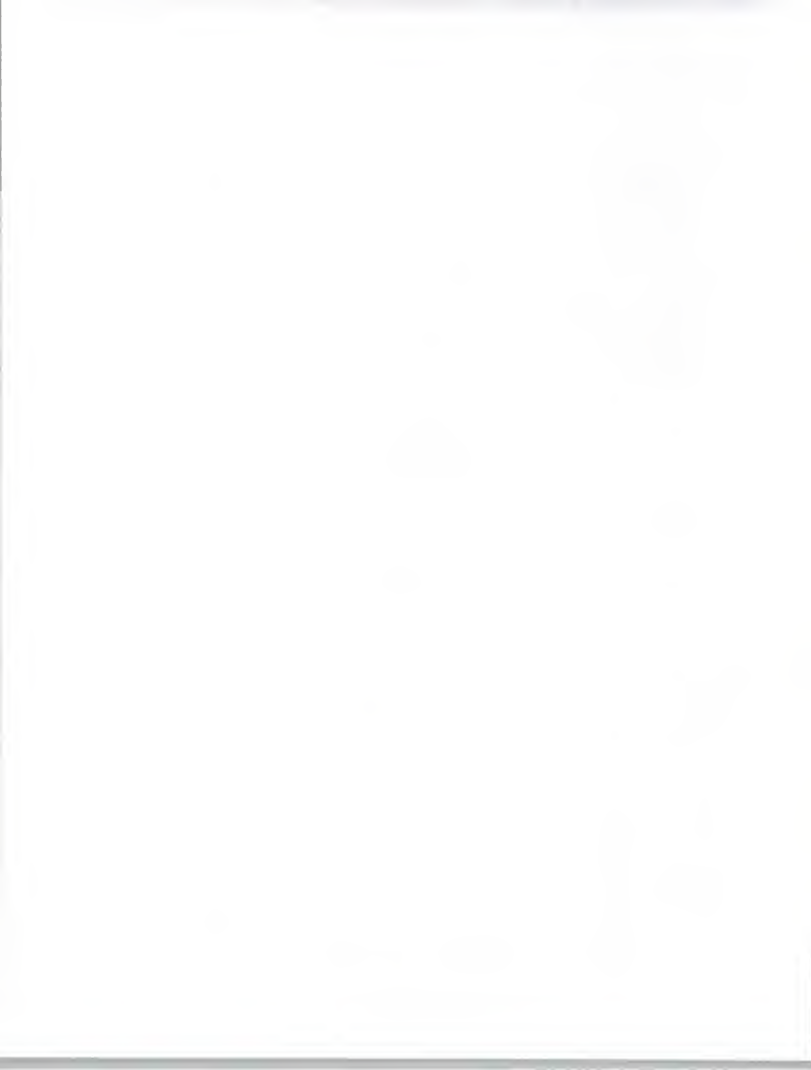


Information Services Market Structure—1990s
Emphasis on Supporting Services



IS-11

Notes

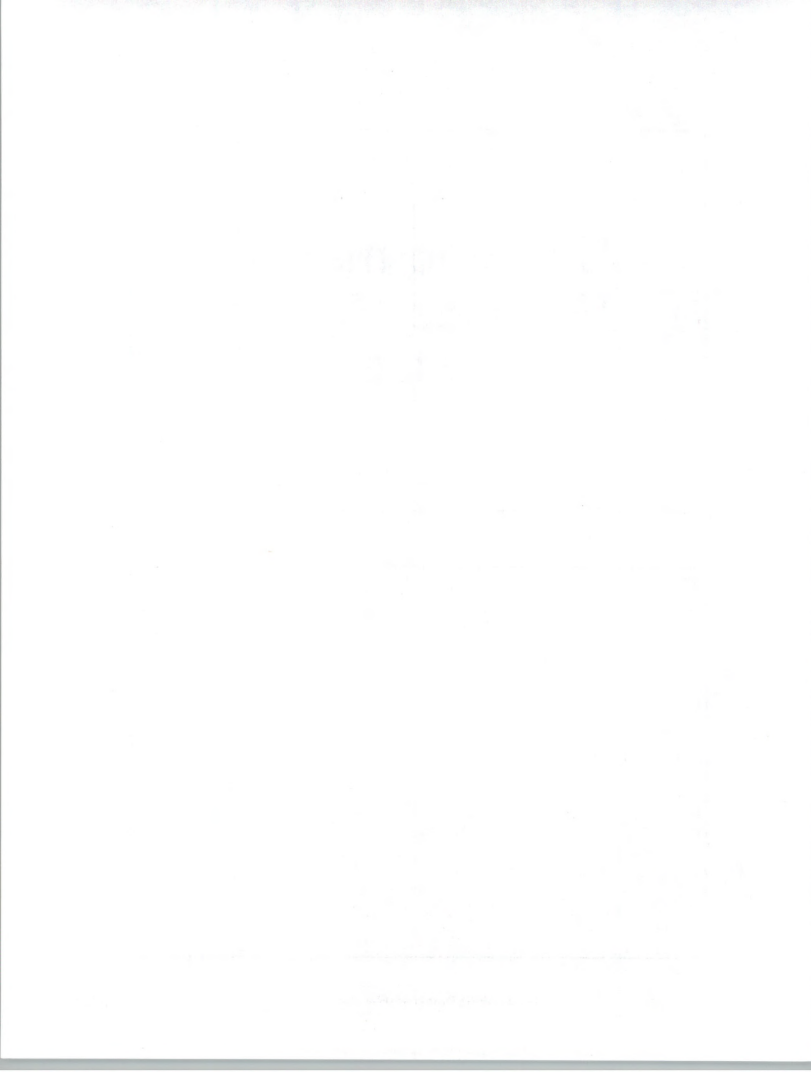


U.S. Information Services Market Outlook

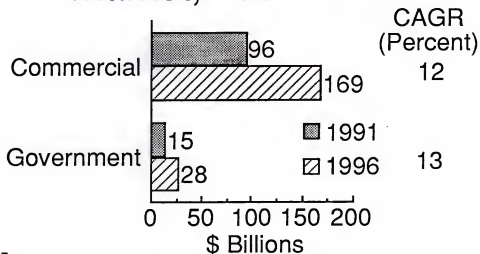
IS-66

INPUT

Notes



U.S. Information Services Market, 1991-1996

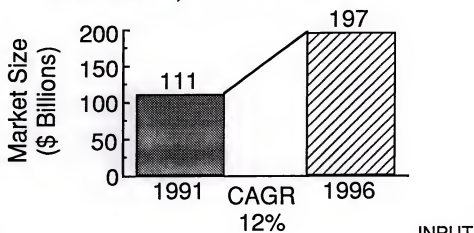


IS-67

Notes



U.S. Information Services Market, 1991-1996

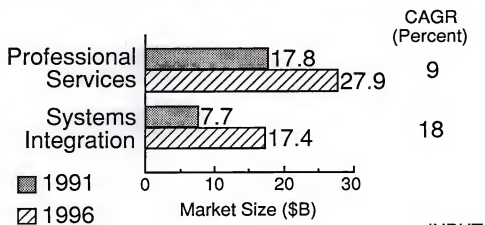


MF-3

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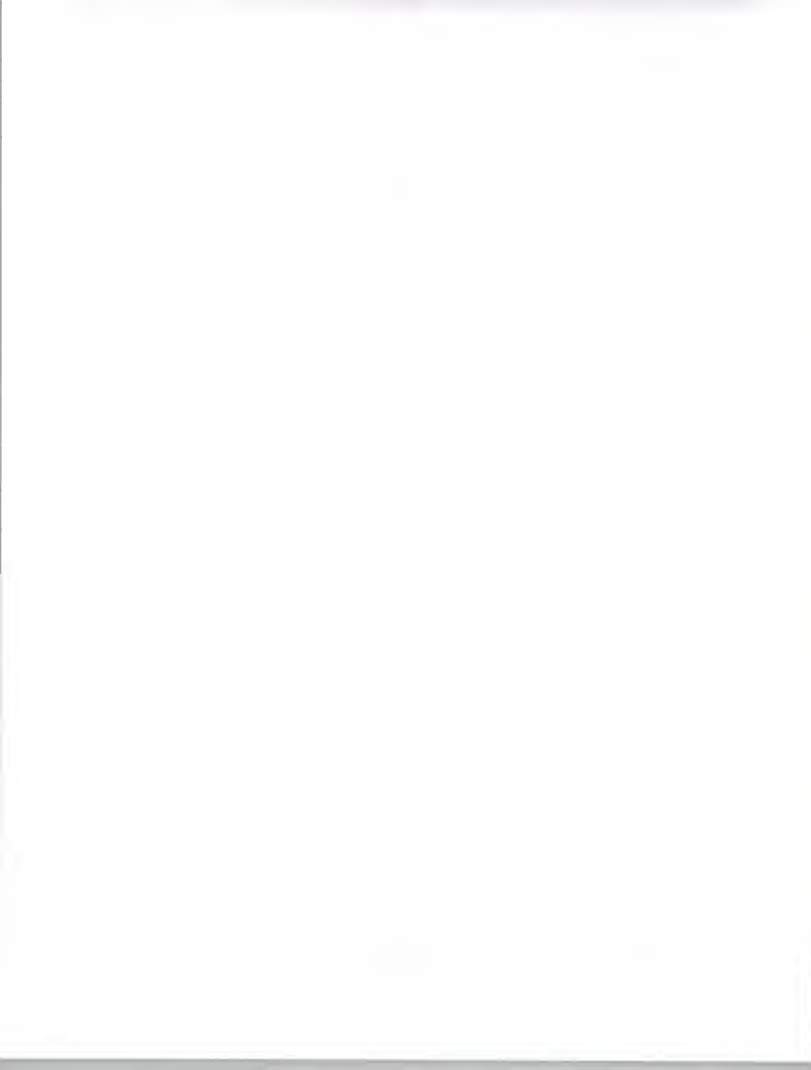


U.S. Information Services Market, 1991-1996

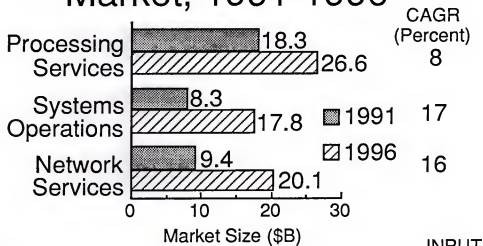


MF-4a

Notes

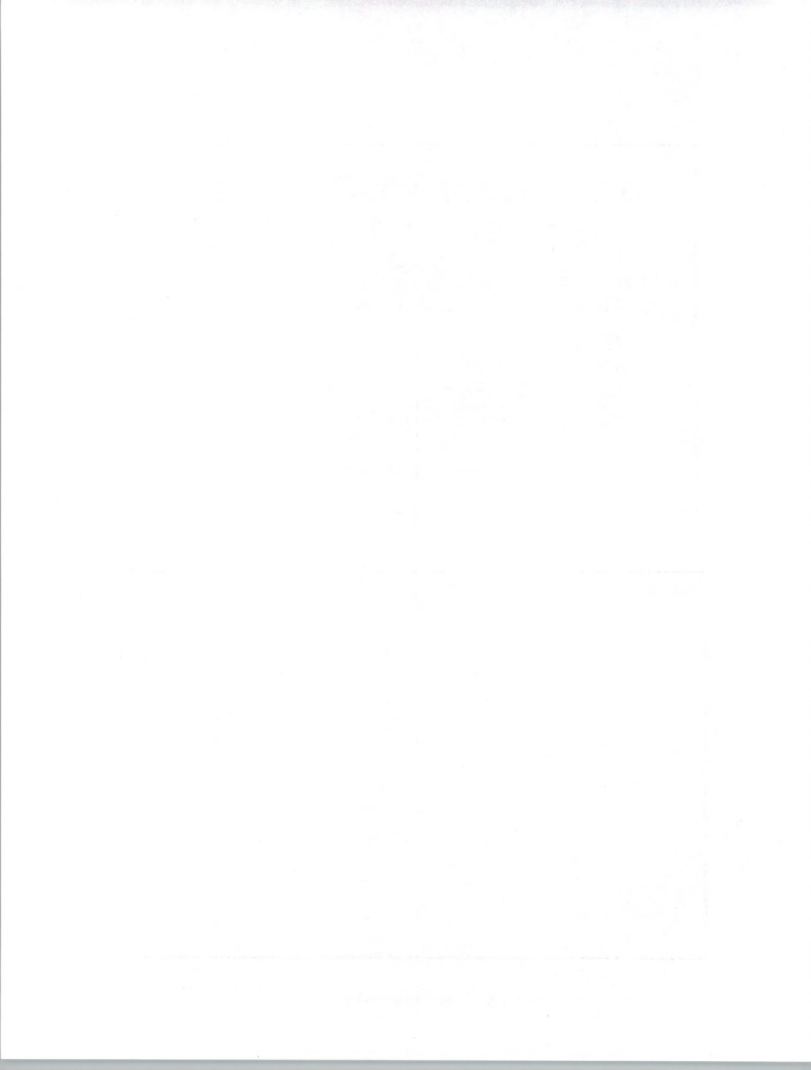


U.S. Information Services Market, 1991-1996

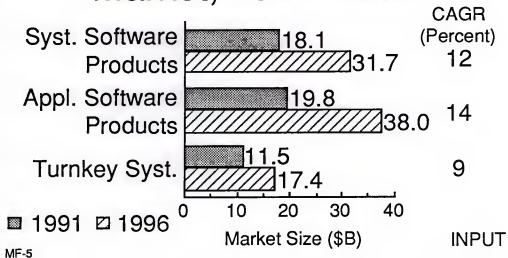


MF-4b

Notes



U.S. Information Services Market, 1991-1996



Notes

the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* serotype 3 infections in the United Kingdom has increased, and this has been associated with the emergence of a new serotype 3 strain [10].

There is a need to monitor the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom, and to monitor the emergence of new serotypes. The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of *S. flexneri* infections in the United Kingdom, and to monitor the emergence of new serotypes. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper.

METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, and the results are presented in this paper.

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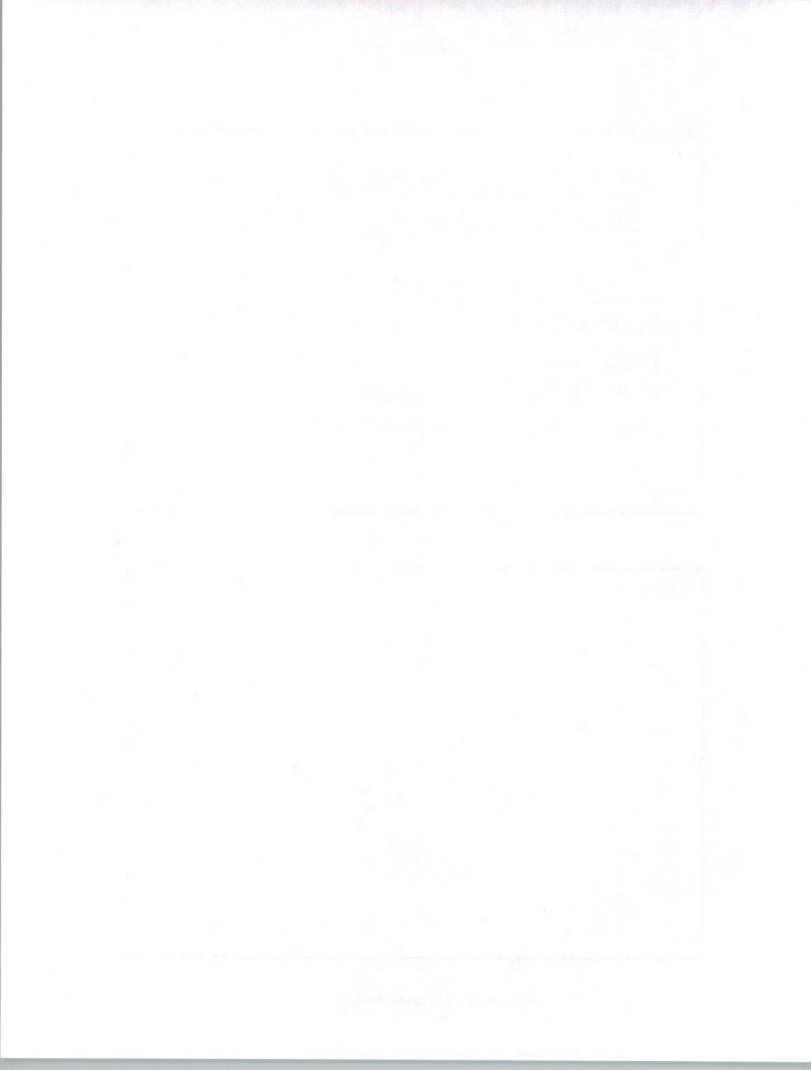
U.S. Information Services Market—Vertical Sectors

Largest	Fastest Growing
Banking and Fin.	State and Local Gov't.
Discrete Mfg.	Telecommunications
Federal Gov't.	Discrete Mfg.
Process Mfg.	Retail Distribution

IS-68

INPUT

Notes



Vendor Initiatives

Vendor	Direction
Microsoft	Prof. services
Computer Associates	More acquisitions
Technology Solutions	Solutions approach to prof. services

IS-69a

INPUT

Notes

Vendor Initiatives

Vendor	Direction
IBM/DEC	Profitability measurement for sales
NCR	Broaden prof. services
UNISYS	Commercial prof. services

IS-69b

INPUT

Notes



Vendor Activities Demonstrate 1990s Trends

- Andersen Consulting
- Computer Associates
- Computer Sciences
- Electronic Data Systems

CO-2

INPUT

Notes



Andersen Consulting Services Evolution

Management Consulting

Professional Services

Software Products

Systems Integration

Systems Management

Systems Operations

CO-4

INPUT

Notes



Computer Associates

- Largest software product vendor
- Consolidation in systems software products
- Strategy—growth by acquisition
- Developing architecture
- Porting products to DEC and others
- Establishing alliances
- Emphasize continuing revenue streams

CO-5

INPUT

Notes

Computer Sciences Corp

- Continues strong in federal markets
 - Primarily professional services/SI
- Resurgent interest in commercial markets
 - Health and insurance
 - Tax and credit
 - Professional services/SI

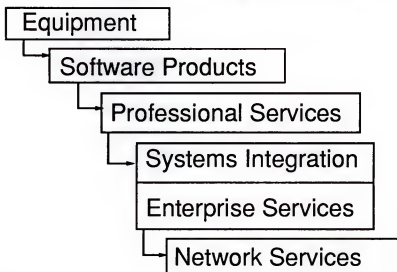
CO-8

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Notes



Digital Equipment



CO-11

INPUT

Notes



EDS

- Industry leader in systems operations
- Aiming for very large accounts
- Industry-oriented
 - Finance
 - Insurance
 - State and local government
 - Banking

CO-12

INPUT

Notes



EDS

Systems Operations

Systems Integration

Processing Services

Network Mgmt.

Business Operations

CO-14a

INPUT

Notes

Opportunities and Conclusions

IS-70

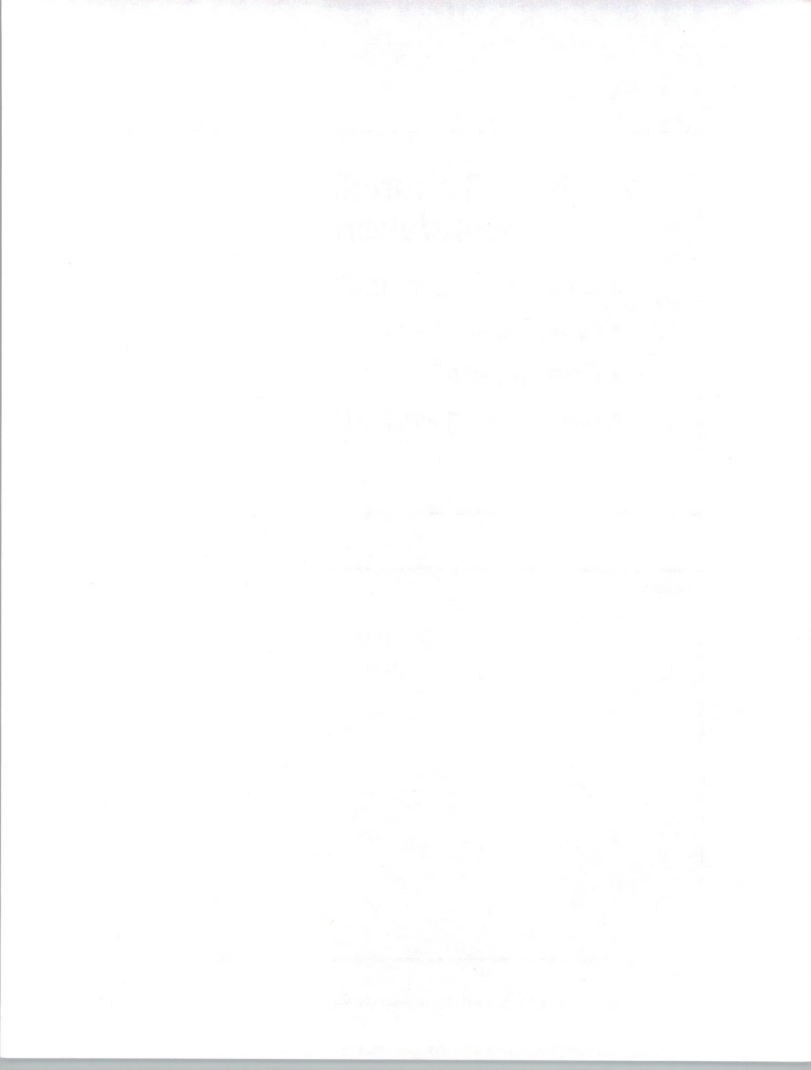
Notes

New Technology Foundations

- International standards
- Graphical user interface
- Client-server
- Networking and integration

IS-63a

Notes



New Technology Foundations

- Distributed data
- Imaging
- Engineered/re-engineered software

IS-63b

Notes



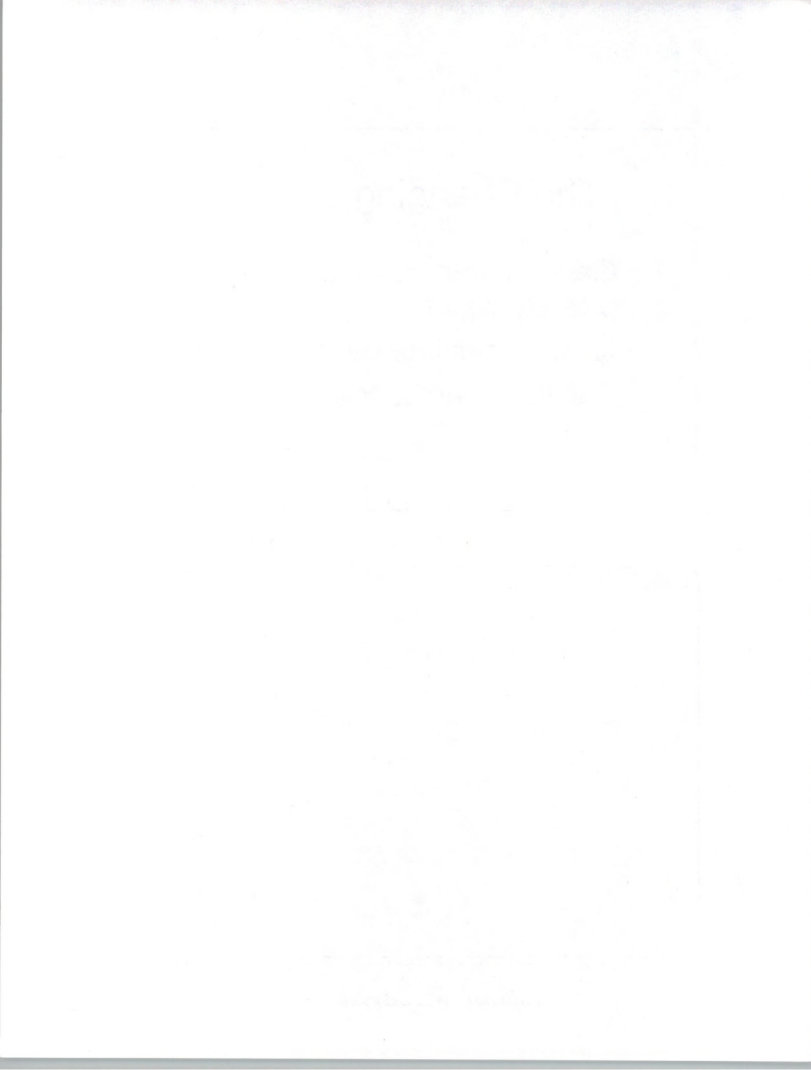
The Changing Buyer

- General manager becomes primary buyer
- IS becomes internal consultant
- Solutions versus technology

IS-64a

INPUT

Notes



The Changing Buyer

- Decisions become larger—take longer
- The budget is decentralized—multiple buyers

IS-64b

Notes

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million, and the number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion (FAO 2001).

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is becoming increasingly malnourished. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for food. The world's population is growing rapidly, and this is putting increasing pressure on the world's food resources. Another reason is the increasing demand for meat and dairy products. This is leading to an increase in the use of fertilizers and pesticides, which is causing environmental damage and is also leading to an increase in the cost of food.

There are a number of ways in which the world's food resources can be increased. One way is to increase the use of fertilizers and pesticides. This will increase the yield of crops, but it will also cause environmental damage. Another way is to increase the use of irrigation. This will also increase the yield of crops, but it will also cause water pollution. A third way is to increase the use of genetic engineering. This will also increase the yield of crops, but it will also cause environmental damage.

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Single Message

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IS-73

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